SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1798.] THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1770.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE might, with propriety, decline taking notice of a pretended affidavit of Captain *Alexander Livingston*, published in your paper of the 8th inſtant. That piece evidently carries the ſtrongeſt marks of forgery; for, it cannot be preſumed, that a perſon ſo learned in the laws, as the honourable Gentleman whoſe name appears at the bottom of that affidavit, would have done ſo *illegal* an act, in a caſe of which he could by no means be a judge: Such an *ex parte* oath is calculated to anſwer no other end, than to defame *Merchants* of very fair characters, and *injure them* in their trade; ſince, had Capt. *Livingſton*'s charge, againſt them, been proved, they would have been declared *infringers of the general reſolutions*, and, of courſe, no *ſubſcriber* could have had any dealings with them. When it is farther conſidered, the honourable Gentleman was a member of his Majeſty's Council, when a magiſtrate (well known in *Charles-Town*) was ſtruck out of the commiſſion of the peace, for an act exactly ſimilar to this, it is natural to conclude, that the whole is a forgery. That no doubts, however, may remain, either of the conduct of the GENERAL COMMITTEE, or of Meſſrs. *Wilſon, Coram, Wayne*, & Company, the following account of that tranſaction is now ſubmitted to the public.

It having been reported, that Meſſrs. *Wilſon, Coram, Wayne*, & Co. had been concerned in purchaſing a parcel of wines, imported by Capt. *Alexander Livingſton*, of the Brigantine *Hope*, contrary to the reſolutions, the ſaid Capt. *Livingſton* and *John Tuke*, were deſired to attend the GENERAL COMMITTEE, on the 9th of February; when *Livingſton*, being firſt called in, related the matter nearly in the ſame manner that he afterwards publiſhed it; excepting, that he acknowledged, on Mr. *Wayne*'s taſting the wines, and being aſked to purchaſe ſome, he replied, that *he could not buy them*, at any price, *on account of the reſolutions*: He then withdrew; and *Tuke* was examined, who confeſſed, that he had agreed to purchaſe the ſaid wines, and to pay for them in flour, which he imagined he could buy from *Wilſon, Coram, Wayne*, & Company; but on application to them, they refuſed to truſt him, without ſecurity. He offered the wines for that purpoſe, which was likewiſe refuſed. He further declared, that he made the purchaſe entirely on his own account; that *Wilſon, Coram, Wayne*, & Company, were no ways concerned in it; and, that he had never mentioned their names to *Livingſton*. Upon this that contradiction of the latter's information, they were both called in, when *Tuke* repeated, in *Livingſton*'s preſence, what paſſed between them, at the time he was bargaining for the wines; which was exactly of the ſame purport with what he had mentioned before. Captain *Livingſton* then deſired he might be ſworn; but was told, that the *Committee* did not pretend to a power of adminiſtering an oath, and that, even if they had ſuch a power, his oath could anſwer no purpoſe, as he did not offer any other evidence than *Tuke*; who, on his part, deſired to make oath, that he never mentioned thoſe gentlemen's names to him. The *Committee* obſerved to Capt. *Livingſton*, it was very extraordinary, that he had never enquired of any one of the partners of the houſe of *Wilſon, Coram, Wayne*, & Company, whether they had employed *Tuke* to make the purchaſe, as he ſaw them every day, and eſpecially as he had declared, that he would not have truſted *Tuke* with the wines, but on their account. His only anſwer was, that he had promiſed ſecrecy; but, on being told, that ſuch a promiſe could not be meant to extend to the parties concerned, he had nothing to ſay in reply, but a repetition, that he made ſuch a promiſe.

Upon the whole, the *Committee*, finding he had no other evidence but *Tuke*, whoſe teſtimony has been already related, were of opinion, that the houſe of *Wilſon, Coram, Wayne*, & Company, were *clearly* and abſolutely ACQUITTED of the charge: Which opinion is further confirmed, by Capt. *Livingſton*'s taking care, that his libel ſhould not be publiſhed, 'till after he had left the province, and conſequently, could not be brought to juſtice for it.

Charles-Town, March 15th, 1770.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

THE Earl of Chatham, the Earl of Northington, and the Lord Chancellor, are all three clearly of opinion, that the late deciſion of the Houſe of Commons, in declaring Col. Lutterell a member of their houſe, upon an indiſputable minority of votes of the electors of the county of Middleſex, is a meaſure totally indefenſible, and that it ought and muſt be *undone*.

Betts on Saturday morning ran nine to four Lord Camden would reſign on or before the 23d of January next, and *nine* to *three* that Sir John Eardly Wilmot will be appointed Lord Chancellor in his room.

We are informed that the following extraordinary particulars, reſpecting the Thane's departure, are authentic. Laſt Friday ſe'enight (the 3d inſt.) he ſet out from London for Brighthelmſtone, accompanied by a young gentleman who went by the name of Symons. They paſſed at Brighthemſtone for a young gentleman and his tutor, who were going abroad, and a veſſel had been hired for twelve guineas to convey them to France. The next day (Saturday) the wind was ſo high they durſt not put to ſea. During this day an expreſs arrived from London, with a packet directed for Mr. Symons, and accompanied with a card, on which was written this direction for the meſſenger, *that if Mr. Symons was gone, the packet was to be brought immediately to* —[a certain houſe]—*in Cleveland court, St. James's*. From this circumſtance, and the unuſual price given for the veſſel, it was ſuſpected that the pretended Tutor was the Scotiſh Thane; and that the pretended Mr. Symons was no other than one of his truſty dependants. The affair beginning to be whiſpered about, they kept themſelves cloſe all day on Saturday; and on Sunday they went on board their veſſel and ſet ſail for Dieppe, the firſt ſea port on the French coaſt.

An impeachment of a certain *run-away* peer, it is believed, will take place ſoon after the approaching meeting of a certain aſſembly.

It is ſaid a penſion of one thouſand pounds per annum, is now ſettled on a foreign Chief, in lieu of the aid promiſed, but not furniſhed him, by a former Miniſtry.

By accounts from Sweden we learn, that the ſpirit of liberty prevails ſo much in that part of the world, that ſeveral of the firſt perſonages of that kingdom have united, in order to introduce a law ſimilar to that of the Habeas Corpus act in England.

NOVEMBER 18.

The effect that the impolitick meaſure of the miniſtry in protracting the meeting of parliament to the depth of winter has upon the trade of this city, is hardly to be credited; nor would be believed, but for the delay and heavy complaints of almoſt every man in buſineſs.

The M——y, we are informed, aſſure themſelves of a general applauſe in the fabrication of a certain ſpeech. That it ought to be well formed, from the time it has been on the anvil, every one muſt allow; but we are afraid the old adage, the more cooks, &c. may be, on this occaſion, with too much propriety, applied.

It is ſaid that an Honourable and Right Honourable Privy Counſellor, ſome time ago in a high ſtation in the city, has been ſummoned but three times to the P——y C——l ſince he was appointed to that ſingular honour.

NOVEMBER 18.

A gentleman in Holland laſt ſummer, met the *notorious Jemmy Twitcher* on his travels with his youngeſt ſon, and two ladies of a particular ſtamp; on which it was obſerved, "that his Lordſhip travelled thus to teach his ſon *Natural Philoſophy*."

Mr. Wilkes has exactly five months to remain in the King's Bench priſon, from this day.

We are aſſured, that ſo far from being diſcouraged by the ill ſucceſs of their petitions, *every* petitioning county has reſolved to re-approach the throne with the ſame requeſt, the ſame humble remonſtrances, until either the diſſolution of the P——t does take place, or the ſeats become vacant by the due courſe of the eſtabliſhed laws of the Engliſh conſtitution.

A lady of conſiderable eminence in the literary world, has, we hear, received moſt cordial invitations from beyond the Atlantic; which, it is thought, ſhe will as cordially accept, and gratify thoſe ſons and daughters of liberty with an opportunity of converſing with ſo extraordinary a genius; ſome time the enſuing ſpring.

It is ſaid ſome conſiderable overtures have been made to a certain foreigner, on condition of his keeping out of the way 'till after the riſing of a great aſſembly.

This day a council, ſaid to be on affairs of great importance, was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, at which his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Earl Gower, Preſident of the Council, &c. aſſiſted.

We are aſſured, that there is no difference ſubſiſting between any of the gentlemen in the oppoſition; but there is a very material one juſt broke out among the gentlemen of the adminiſtration.

We have authority to aſſure the public, that there is not the leaſt foundation for the report of bringing freſh actions againſt a noble Earl, for an aſſault, &c. as the popular cauſe is too good to trouble itſelf with frivolous and vexatious ſuits.

There ſubſiſts a reaſon againſt the diſſolution of Parliament, which, by many, is ſuppoſed to be an inſuperable one: That ſhould a diſſolution take place, Mr. Wilkes will moſt undoubtedly be choſen a Member, againſt ſuch choice there will *then* remain no ſhadow of exception, or any cauſe of incapacity.

Yeſterday the court of King's Bench was moved againſt Samuel Vaughan, Eſq; in conſequence of which the ſaid patriot's letter and affidavit were read in court.

We now learn, that the grand intention of the Ruſſian fleet, deſtined to the Black Sea, is to blockade Conſtantinople, and prevent proviſions being ſent there from the Greek iſlands, whence that capital is principally ſupplied; for the grand fleet can go no further than the ſouthern mouth of the Dardanels, where they, however, can lie in ſafety, and command that paſſage. The northern opening into thoſe ſtreights, as well as the Aſiatick coaſt into the Black Sea, will be guarded by the fleet equipped from Azoph: whence the inhabitants of Conſtantinople will be greatly reduced, having no other means of ſupply but from the European territory, which is of itſelf, in the northern parts, ſo wild, barren, and uncultivated, as to be hardly capable of ſupporting the different ſettlements eſtabliſhed in thoſe parts. Theſe reſources, for the ſupport of the people of that opulent city, being ſtopped, the Ruſſian fleet ſo near on one ſide, and the army ſo cloſe on the other, muſt undoubtedly have a great effect on the minds of a people ſo timorous as the Ottomans, and will certainly compel them to ſeek ſafety in an ignominious peace.

NOVEMBER 20.

On Saturday a privy-council was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall; and yeſterday the report of their reſolutions was made in council to his Majeſty at St. James's, after the drawing-room was over.

Our preſent patriotic and moſt reſpectable Lord Mayor has lately rejected the offer of a Peerage; and, if we can credit our information, has reſolved to die with the ſimple but moſt noble title of a Gentleman and a Patriot.

NOVEMBER 21.

We have it from pretty good authority, that Lord M——ſ——d lately drew up a bill for regulating the Liberty of the Preſs; and upon ſending it to the Lord C——r, to expunge what he pleaſed, had it returned to him with every line ſcratched out.

The Benedictine Order in France is certainly ſuppreſſed; the General of that Order is now at Fontainbleau, attending the final commands of his Majeſty. The Barnardine Order ſtands next for diſſolution; and the Celeſtins ſhare, the third notice.——By this Henry the Eighth's piece of politics, it is imagined the coffers of France will ſoon be ſo enriched, as to pay off their debts, and be enabled to make a moſt vigorous and expenſive war.

Yeſterday a privy council was again held at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

On Sunday the Lord Chancellor viſited the Earl of Chatham, at Hayes.

We can aſſure the public from the beſt authority, that no motion whatever has been made in the court of King's-Bench againſt Mr. Wilkes, for writing the prefatory remarks on Lord Weymouth's letter to Daniel Ponton, Eſquire.

The Earl of Chatham is now in better health than he has enjoyed ſome years paſt, and it is confidently aſſerted by his friends, that he will certainly attend the meeting of a great aſſembly, and will then deliver his ſentiments on ſome late proceedings.

A great Lawyer, who has always been an intrepid aſſertor of the rights of the people, and who now enjoys one of the higheſt offices in the kingdom, has given, as his opinion, in a letter to the Miniſter, that ſome proceedings reſpecting the election for the county of Middleſex have been totally wrong, illegal, and unconſtitutional.

We have it from the beſt authority, that a great perſonage, on whoſe determination the preſent political ſafety of this country depends, has nobly declared, that, as a Briton, he would ſtrenuouſly oppoſe the diſſolving of a certain houſe, but that, as a K—g, he will ever ſupport the guardians of Britiſh liberty, in the poſſeſſion of their conſtitutional rights.—How ſcurvily muſt this declaration affect every ſincere lover of his country! What a bleſſing it is to a free people, that their S——n is more deſirous of protecting their liberties, than ready to avail himſelf of their prejudices, to extend, by exerting, his prerogatives!

A determination is made to build two new royal palaces; the one in Hyde Park, the other at Richmond. The firſt, it is ſaid, will be begun in about two years time, the other much ſooner.

NOVEMBER 22.

We hear, that in a late conference between a great perſonage, and a certain officer at the head of the law department, reſpecting the d—ſſ—n of the preſent P——t, the great perſonage replied, "that if he was convinced that the violence of party would not too ſtrongly interfere in a freſh election, he would very readily conſent to it; but that from ſome inſtances, already given by the petitioning party, he was of opinion, that the *continuation* of the preſent would be more for the general good of the nation, than it's diſſolution."

It is an undoubted fact, that the *ſupreme M——y* have given the *vicious Jemmy Twitcher* an abſolute promiſe of his ſucceeding to a certain *wiſe* government.

The model for Richmond palace is at laſt, we hear, concluded on. It is to be only a Royal lodge, and to be the produce of taſte more than magnificence. Its *elevation* and *front* are the drawing of a great perſonage himſelf.

Laſt night a conſultation was held at the Lord Chancellor's houſe in Lincon's-Inn Field, at which ſeveral of the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted.

It is computed there cannot be fewer than one hundred and forty thouſand religious perſons in the kingdom of France; the entire ſuppreſſion of this uſeleſs magazine of lumber will, doubtleſs, be attended with great murmurings, and may poſſibly invite not only the religious themſelves, but all their devotees, to riſe up againſt ſuch a plan.

On Tueſday a motion was made in the court of King's-Bench, to enlarge the impriſonment of Mr. Bingley, and that he might have benefit of the rules; but the court were of opinion, that it could not be granted, as no precedent could be found in ſuch a caſe.

It is confidently reported, that a match has been in agitation for ſome weeks paſt, and will ſhortly be announced at all the courts in Europe, between Charles Stuart, commonly called the pretender, and one of the daughters of the *French* King.

It is ſaid, the extraordinary council, which was ſummoned to meet on Sunday laſt at St. James's palace, was convened on purpoſe to take into conſideration the above intended and very extraordinary match.

It is confidently reported, that as the preſent miniſtry have been defeated in their late moſt arbitrary and ridiculous attempt to procure Mr. Wilkes to be impriſoned *two years* longer, that glorious defender of our liberties will certainly be choſen Lord Mayor of London, when the preſent Mayoralty is expired.

From a calculation made by a *miniſterial* ſcrutiny within a few days paſt, it is given out at court, that not an hundredth part of the freeholders throughout all England have ſigned petitions.

The cauſe between Mr. Onſlow and Mr. Horne will not be tried this term, as was expected, as Mr. Onſlow has not yet filed his declaration.

It is reported that a certain divine, a few days ſince, received a challenge; which he refuſed to accept, obſerving that he *dared Acts*, but that he conſidered the challenge in queſtion merely as a ſnare, which he ſhould carefully avoid.

NOVEMBER 24.

Yeſterday Colonel Burgoyne kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Governor of Dumbarton Caſtle, in the room of Col. Montgomery, now Earl of Eglington, who has reſigned.

A great magiſtrate of the city of London, has received a letter from the Earl of Chatham, ſome part of which having tranſpired, is ſaid to be as follows.—"That, in his opinion, the thanks of the nation were due to the Livery of London, for again electing a man ſo upright, independent, and able, to that high office; and he thought they were due alſo to him, for accepting it at the preſent criſis:—That he himſelf had never oppoſed, but aſſiſted the preſent miniſtry, when they acted upon conſtitutional principles:—That he had formed a reſolution never more to engage himſelf in public buſineſs; but that the preſent alarming ſituation of affairs, and the neceſſity of the times, required it of him, and therefore he is determined to do every thing in his power to co-operate with his Lordſhip, in reſtoring the peace and liberties of the nation.

NOVEMBER 25.

The ſum neceſſary to be raiſed for the intended augmentation of the military eſtabliſhment of Ireland (which is to be increaſed to 15,235 men) is calculated to be no leſs than 69,433l. 15s. 4d. and the annual expence is not to fall ſhort of, whatever it may exceed, 35,961l. 12s. 6d.

In 1700, the eſtabliſhment of 12,000 men was kept up in 25 regiments, cavalry and infantry included. But the preſent eſtabliſhment, for the like number of men, is compoſed of 42 regiments, which exceeds the former by no leſs than 17 regiments.

It is ſaid that the expence of the general officers upon the preſent Iriſh eſtabliſhment, for two years only, amounted to 57,225l. 10s.

William Murray, Earl of Dunmore, and one of the ſixteen Peers of Scotland, is appointed Governor of New-York, in the room of Sir Henry Moore.

The following inſtance of fraud, as well as plunder of the public, may ſerve to expoſe the arts of miniſterial tricklers, as it contains a fact which has been well authenticated to us, though it has never tranſpired.—Soon after a verdict was given in the caſe of general warrants, the damages allotted to the journeymen printers were ſettled thus; a few of them were appointed to attend a certain S——r, who, after haranguing them on the delay that might attend the payment of their ſeveral quotas, from the different forms of office through which the orders muſt be iſſued, propoſed their giving him a diſcharge in full for half the ſums with which he came prepared, and they conſented to, though the whole was charged to the public account.

NOVEMBER 27.

A witty Peer ſays, when Lord Harcourt aſks the *categorical* queſtion, he will certainly receive an *allegorical* anſwer.

It is reported, that the intent of a private conference on Wedneſday laſt, between a great perſonage and the premier, was to determine on ſome method to draw the Earl of Chatham from the preſent oppoſition.

Some ſay, that at the above meeting it was reſolved to offer the E— of C—— a Dukedom, with the power of appointing a certain number of his friends to places.

The reports of a French war, that ſo univerſally prevailed laſt week, were ſo artfully propagated, that they impoſed upon ſome of the moſt experienced and judicious among the underwriters in the alley, many of whom would not ſign a policy of inſurance, without an exception being made againſt a capture by the *French*.

NOVEMBER 28.

The Earl of Dunmore, who is appointed Governor of New-York, is married to a ſiſter of Lady Gower.—The road to preferment lies through Bloomſbury-ſquare.

NOVEMBER 29.

On Monday evening the proper officer, from the Exchequer, waited on Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench, and took his receipt for the 4000l. adjudged to him by the verdict obtained against Lord Halifax.

It is the opinion of the judicious in political matters, and of those also, who have a knowledge of state secrets, that there is not one resolve, regarding the Knight of the Shire for a certain county, but what will be *rescinded* before the expiration of the month of January next.

NOVEMBER 30.

The remonstrance and petition from the Freeholders of the county of Buckingham, was yesterday presented to the King, at the levee, by the honourable Thomas Hampden, chairman at the general meeting, the honourable Henry Grenville, John Aubrey, John Calcraft, and Edmund Burke, Esqr's. all Members of the House of Commons. Lord Verney was unable to attend, and the honourable Sir William Stanhope, who had engaged to make the motion at the general meeting, was prevented by illness from giving his attendance either at Aylesbury, or at court, he has signed the petition, which is signed also by above 1800 freeholders.—Lord Temple was at the levee.

DECEMBER 2.

A letter from Dublin, dated November 25, says, "On Thursday last, the bill for the augmentation of the forces on this establishment, passed in an august assembly by a great majority."

The assurance given the House of Commons in Ireland, on the passing the augmentation bill of land forces, that 12000 effective men should always remain in that kingdom for their defence, provided in case of an invasion or *rebellion* in Great-Britain, has caused great speculation, that the word *rebellion* should be introduced, as supposing an apprehension of a rebellion, and that this augmentation bill is a sort of preparation against one.

A grand meeting of the ministry is summoned for Wednesday next. There is no doubt, that a difference of opinion on some points, actually subsists among them.

We hear a great personage is pregnant.

A late Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is said, is to take the lead in the patriotic interest at the meeting of a great assembly.

The Secretary of a Nobleman, while in office, it is said, will support the above gentleman's measures.

Letters are said to be received in town from two Right *Honourables* abroad, according to which the reports of their ill state of health, are entirely destitute of foundation; their lordships labouring, at present, under no other indisposition, than that common to most persons who quit their native clime, especially when they have but little prospect of re-visiting it again, and well known among the French, under the title of *la Maladie de Pais*.

Edinburgh, Nov. 28. Col. Burgoyne, it is said, is appointed Governor of Dunbarton castle, in the room of Col. Montgomery, now Earl of Eglinton.

DECEMBER 4.

We hear that there will be no *masquerading this winter*, but much *plain dealing*.

If the present army of Ireland was extended in proportion to the officers, said body would consist of 48,000 men, which may be raised there at the drum head.

One of our secretaries of state very lately confessed, that though nothing was more expressively pacific than the language of the French court at this time, yet the very great expences which they were now putting themselves to in naval affairs, made a war, in his opinion, very suspicious.

Extract of a letter from Jersey, Nov. 20, 1769.

"The detachment of soldiers has been arrived some days. They have no reason to be displeased with their reception. We had been represented as enemies; but, to the confusion of our oppressors, we met them as so many kind friends, who came to enquire into our grievances, and to hear testimony of their reality, as well as of our consummate loyalty to our gracious sovereign."

DECEMBER 5.

A gentleman lately arrived from Berlin asserts, that the military establishment of the King of Prussia is not less than one hundred and fourscore thousand men. A considerable part of them, however, are not maintained as soldiers, but suffered to work at the respective occupations they were bred to. They are, nevertheless, registered, and regularly exercised, and subject to such command, that they must join their respective corps instantly on notice. The King continually employs himself in reviews, and the study of martial improvements, and is so jealous of their being married elsewhere, that it is dangerous for any foreigner to appear to observe, or make any enquiry into the particulars. Some have even been obliged to the speed of their horses, for escaping being called to account for a slight indulgence of their curiosity.

A celebrated nobleman of this kingdom, greatly advanced in years, but formerly esteemed as one of the prime wits of the age, is now so far changed from what he was, that, falling into the hands of the Methodists, he is become one of that sect.

Certain advice has been received from Ireland, that notwithstanding the House of Commons of that kingdom had voted the augmentation of the army, yet they had thrown out the money bill. This must prove exceedingly distressing to government, as all the revenue acts of that kingdom expire on the 25th of this month.—*A laudable example to the Commons of Great-Britain, to refuse granting the supplies until they have obtained a redress of grievances.*

The debate on the bill for the augmentation of the army in Ireland lasted five hours, and the number upon the division was 175 for the bill, and 51 against it.

"The French ambassador doth not seem delighted with the intimacy that prevails between the Emperor and his Prussian Majesty."

Jemmy Twitcher has lately desired leave to resign his seat as member of the Beef-Steak Club, which has been unanimously consented to. It is thought the approaching enlargement of a certain popular prisoner, who is a member of that Club, has determined him to that resignation.

Yesterday the baggage of the Earl of Effingham was sent to Plymouth, to be put on board a Russian ship, his Lordship having obtained permission to take a command in the Czarina's service.

Notwithstanding what has been inserted in the news-papers relative to Mr. Wilkes's tobacco being arrived, we can assure the public, that, by the accounts this day received from Maryland, the ship of Capt. Carr, fixed upon to take the tobacco on board, was then left behind; but that the captain has actually received orders to take on board thirty-six hogheads, and a purse of sixty guineas in lieu of nine hogsheads spoiled in the late hurricane, to make it equal to the number of forty five hogsheads, which is a present to John Wilkes, Esq; for his steady and unshaken resolution of supporting the liberty of the subjects against the arbitrary proceedings of his Majesty's misguided ministers.

The difference of opinion, as to the resolution of a certain house, respecting a late election, among the great men at present in power, has come to such public and private extraordinary declarations, that it must necessarily tend to the removal of some from offices; and it is thought, that it will not be a high post in the treasury, but one in the department of the law, which will be vacated; as a determination against that side of the question which the treasury are supposed to support, must unhinge the whole present system.

DECEMBER 7.

It is said, by advices from the Continent, that a treaty of marriage is on foot, and will soon be consummated, between the Emperor of Germany and a daughter of the King of Sweden.

The list of pensions on the establishment of Ireland, as it appeared before an august assembly, on the 3d instant, amounted on the civil list to 81,098l. 7s. 6d. and the military 124,761l. 8s. 4d. in all 85,859l. 15s. 10d.

We are assured from unquestionable veracity, that there will be neither any change in the ministry, nor any dissolution of Parliament the ensuing session.

A brother to a noble Lord, who is a strenuous advocate for liberty, offered to lay a thousand guineas to an hundred yesterday, at a coffee-house at the west end of the town, that a popular patriot is not master of his liberty on the first of June next.

Yesterday the petition from the city and liberty of Westminster, complaining of a violation of the rights of election, and praying a DISSOLUTION of the present Parliament, was presented to his Majesty at the levee at St. James's, by Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. chairman of the general meeting in Westminster hall, and Robert Jones, Esq; chairman of the committee who drew up the same. As these two gentlemen had so early taken a very handsome part in support of this measure, the committee thought it improper to desire any other gentlemen to attend the petition to his Majesty; and they were confirmed in this opinion, by its being the true and voluntary sense of the electors, unawed and uninfluenced by any party or set of men whatever.—The petition is purely and literally the petition of the people; and contains their genuine sentiments on the late alarming violation of their rights to elect their own representatives in Parliament. It is signed by 5137, which is a respectable majority. A considerable number of the electors of Westminster afterwards dined with Sir Robert Bernard and Mr. Jones, at the Standard tavern, Leicester-fields. Many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank; and a determination unanimously formed to support their own independency on every future occasion.

Among the toasts given on this occasion, were the following;

The King and Royal Family.
Success to the Westminster Petition.
The City of London.
The petitioning Counties, Cities, and Boroughs.
A speedy Dissolution of the present venal and corrupt Parliament.
The Lord Chancellor.
The Earl Temple. And may his patriotic Conduct be an example to the rest of the Nobility.
John Wilkes and John Glynn, Esqrs; the loyal Representatives of of the County of Middlesex.
The honest independent Electors of Great-Britain, &c. &c. &c.

DECEMBER 8

A great Personage has been so far from declaring that he intends to give no manner of attention to the many petitions which continue to be presented to him, on the national grievances, that we are positively assured he has affirmed repeatedly, that it is the duty of a wise and politic Prince to listen to the just complaints of his people.

DECEMBER 9.

The Earl of Chatham has taken a house in Pall-Mall for his town residence, lately inhabited by Sir Robert Clayton, Bart. which is fitting up for his reception.

We are assured that at the earnest request of Mr. George Grenville, Lord Chatham has consented to attend the house of Peers next session, if his health permits.

DECEMBER 11.

The House of Commons of Ireland on the 29th of last month, resolved, that a supply be granted to his Majesty towards the payment of the debt of the nation, which at lady-day last amounted to 628,831l. 17s. 6d. and for supporting the several branches of the establishment, and for defraying the other expences of the government for two years. They also resolved that 12,819l 4s. be granted to his Majesty to support a militia of 5667 men, officers included, for two years; and 7991l. for cloathing the said militia. Several other sums were also granted for different purposes; and the supply resolved to be granted his Majesty is 2,168,681 l. 8s. 11 d. ½.

Letters from Paris advice, that the French King has demanded a free gift of thirty millions from his Clergy; but that they hope to moderate the demand, as the largest free gift has never yet exceeded twenty millions.

An American governor (who has not been very long in America) lately wrote to a noble Lord, his intimate friend in England, a full account of the sentiments and opinions which he found prevail among the Americans, in his government; and in particular, he said, they were as faithful and loyal subjects, as any the King had; that they had been very much misrepresented in England; and concluded with his private sentiments, which were very unfavourable of the present administration. The noble Lord, without communicating his intention to any of the ministers, shewed the letter to a great Personage; and a difference between the Earl of H—fb——h and the Earl of P——ke is said to have been the consequence, as well as some coolness towards a certain minister from the great Personage himself.

We are informed, that the sudden departure of Lord Holland, was owing to the admonitions of some anonymous friend, who assured him, that it was the determination of those at the helm, that his Lordship, like Admiral Byng, should fall a sacrifice to appease the present storm, and mitigate the passions of an incensed people.—His departure disconcerted the dark schemes of the Ministry, and he was soon followed by another noble Lord, who remembering the fate of Haman, has wisely submitted to resume the tutor's garb, and become a voluntary exile.

DECEMBER 12.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated December 10, says, "His Majesty's ship Æolus, Capt. Bennett, from Gibraltar, is arrived here; by which ship we hear that seven sail of Russian men of war are arrived in the Mediterranean, viz. four at Gibraltar, and three at Mahon.

The animosity between this and our sister kingdom, is likely to rise to a most alarming height; as administration are resolved to reject the money-bill which takes its rise in their House of Commons, in return for the treatment which the Privy Council money-bill has received from them; which makes it probable that the Irish will enter into a serious examination of their rights as a nation.

The augmentation-bill is come over from Ireland to be signed by his Majesty, and the money-bill has passed in that kingdom.

Earl Gower, it is talked of with some confidence, will be appointed to succeed Lord Townshend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The young Chevalier (as he is emphatically called, though verging towards fifty) is so engaged with his bottle, and attached to his *Petite* Lorrain Girl, that he considers the conquest of of kingdoms much inferior to to his present pursuits.

The ministry are not at a loss for a person to take the lead at the meeting of an august assembly, as, it is said, Sir ——— ——— has declined it.

It is expected that Mr. R—— will be applied to, for to do the above business.

The E—l of E——t has declared, that he will take no part in any administration that shall be formed by the E—l of C——m.

Since the arrival of a certain great lady from the continent, she has twice visited the premier; so that her frequent trips abroad appear now to be of a political nature.

DECEMBER 13.

The King of Portugal has just issued an edict, whereby all widows turned of 50 years of age, are restrained from marrying again, "because (says this edict) experience proves that women of that age commonly marry young men of no property, who dissipate the fortunes which such marriages put them in possession of, to the prejudice of the children or other near relations of their wives."

DECEMBER 14.

Yesterday the Hon. Col. Murray, brother to his Grace the Duke of Athol, kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Colonel in the 3d regiment of foot guards, in the room of Col. Hale, promoted.

We are now informed that five regiments, instead of three, are under orders for embarking from Ireland to England, to make room for the augmentation.

It is said a very amiable princess is now talked of for the younger brother of an illustrious personage, but that the policy of our constitution will not permit England to be the place of their residence, which, it is added, he has declared shall be no impediment.

Divorces are become so common among the great, that it is very customary at Arthur's, to pit one married couple against another for a thousand. Lady P. was pitted on Monday night against lady D. fifteen Hundred to ten, that she was divorced first.

While the Czarina has issued orders for raising 120,000 recruits in her empire, the Turks we are told, in letters from Constantinople, are making the most formidable levies on their part, which are to take the field very early in the spring. If these preparations take place, and no friendly power effectually interposes, to prevent the continuance of the war, we may expect to find the next campaign one of the most bloody that has ever yet disgraced the annals of human nature.

DECEMBER 15.

All the accounts from a neighbouring kingdom agree, that the premier, or first minister there, has rendered himself, by his arbitrary measures, to the full as obnoxious to the people of that nation, as a great man, in a similar situation at another court, has done. The public conduct of these consummate politicians is parallel, in almost every circumstance; nay, in some instances, it is said, they have acted alike by agreement: Which report, though it may not gain general credit, has too much foundation from appearances, not to be worthy some attention.

It is said that a formidable coalition of independents in opposition, is now composed, which has already had such a tremulous effect on the Bloomsbury combination, whose tottering situation has been long observed, that their demolition is hence predicted.

It is agreed on all hands, that the town was never so thin of people of rank and fashion, at this season of the year, as at present.

Many people seem to attribute the extraordinary absence of the nobility and gentry from London, at this time, to the late meeting of the ensuing session of parliament; but we believe the more weighty reason is, that one party is on the country to raise or support the spirit of petitioning, and the other to allay or vanquish it.

DECEMBER 16.

The following is the conclusion of a speech of Lord Carteret in the year 1739. But whether the *present* are the *future times* he there alludes to, is left to determination of the public. "*When a parliament* (says he) *ceases to be a check upon ministers, it becomes an useless and unnecessary burden on the people: The representatives must always be paid some way or other; if their wages are not paid openly and surely by their respective constituents, as they were formerly, a majority of them may,* in future times *be always ready to accept of wages from the administration, and these must come out of the pockets of the people.*"

DECEMBER 18.

We hear a design is on foot to augment the salaries of all his Majesty's governors in the West-Indies and North America, for the better support of their dignity, as his Majesty's representatives in their several governments.

DECEMBER 19.

We hear that there is to be a total change in the government of America, and that shortly there will be a Viceroy sent thither, who is to be empowered to preside, similar to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and that the administration of affairs will be new modelled in such a manner, as to put an end to the present alarming disputes between Great-Britain and the colonies.

Veritas, in the London Evening Post, says, I am very happy in having it in my power so far to satisfy the curiosity of the public, through the channel of your paper, with the following authentic account of some of our political writers, viz.

Junius, L—d G—ge S———le.
Tullius, E——d B—ke, Esq;
The British Spy, A——— W———ne, Esq;
Modestus, Doctor Sh———re.
Canana, a mad Clerk in a public office.

DECEMBER 20.

The Earl of Errol, son of the Earl of Kilmarnock, who suffered on Tower-Hill, for being in the rebellion 1745, will, it is said, be chosen one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Eglington, deceased.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has written circular letters, in the most pressing terms to the King's men, as they are called, commanding their early attendance this winter, on most extraordinary matters of the highest national importance, which are to come on at the very opening.

It is said that the opinion of four of the first council in the kingdom was taken on the last Junius, before it was committed to the press.

DECEMBER 21.

A letter from Venice mentions the Earl of Bute's arrival there, and that he is much recovered of his late indisposition.

Peter Chester, Esq; is appointed Governor of West-Florida.

We hear, that in a late council, at which the E—l of C——m assisted, that nobleman positively insisted, that in the Middlesex election, no temporising methods could be made use of, as the only specific that could be applied to the wounds of illegality, must be a dissolution of those members that created it.

A correspondent observes, with respect to the celebrated Junius, that the voice of private scandal, and detected misrepresentation, was not capable to raise him into consequence; therefore hopes to derive from rank treason, that attention his disquisitions could, by no other means, procure. nisher, however, in his sting, the antidote to his poison: this country had not been the freest in the world, and its ment possessed of unexampled lenity, he durst not so ope courage, with impunity, treason, sedition, and even rebe

It is now confidently said, that Mr. M——, a clergy Kent, is the author of the celebrated letters signed Ju that two noblemen, of great distinction, furnish him wi terials; and that two great Dukes have given a bond of thousand pounds each, in order to indemnify the publi Others say Mr. Wilkes is the author.

In the year 1767, 660,000 weight of wrought leather v ported from England to America, but in the year 1768, r than 28,000 weight was sent there, and this year scarce h quantity.

Yesterday several persons of distinction dined with Mr. W at his apartments in the King's-Bench.

This week forty artificers in different branches of manufactures, arrived in town to apply for their passage to North-America.

DECEMBER 23.

Monday morning, suddenly died, at Canterbury, the Re Sir John Head, Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of that D one of the Prebendaries of Canterbury Cathedral, and Re Ickham.

A list of PUBLIC WANTS. The ——— *wants* ste The ——— *wants* only to be known. Junius *wants* lation. Matrimony *wants* countenancing. The great divorces. The mob *want* prudence. Wilkes *wants* Courtiers and anti courtiers *want* moderation. The stage good authors. The helm *wants* good statesmen. An poor *want* every thing.——Quere. From such a number *he wants*, is not a *public* bankruptcy to be dreaded?

DECEMBER 24.

No news-paper essay has been read with more avidity th

last letter of Junius. Both parties commend it as a piece of fine writing; and the neutrals begin to acknowledge the wisdom of the advice that is so earnestly offered, and the truth of the picture that is so masterly drawn.

The ministry are determined to stand their ground, and to trust to the chapter of accidents for their support.

It is now said the letters signed JUNIUS, are the production of a secret junto; and that the last was wrote by Mr. E——d B—ke.

The Earl of Chatham, lying ill in bed some time ago, declared, that at the ensuing meeting of parliament, he would go down to the house, to speak against the administration, if a crutch would support him.

DECEMBER 26.

A great personage, on reading in Junius's letter, 'The for-'tune which made you a —, forbid you to have a friend;' replied, "hard fortune indeed! surely no one envies my station."

We are well informed, that a certain Law-Officer has given it as his opinion, that a much talk'd of production is not *Treason*, but a high misdemeanour.

It is said the Ministry are endeavouring, with the greatest assiduity, to fix the last Junius upon Mr. Wilkes.

The council held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, this day (being the *fifth* within these *eight* days) is said to be on purpose to consider what is to be done with junius.

We hear the result of the many Cabinet councils lately holden, is a fixed resolution NOT to dissolve the parliament.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. TO BE SOLD by auction, the goods of *Dame Liberty*, who is going forthwith to America, consisting of the following articles:

1. *An ancient roll, venerable for its age, though the worse for wear, called* Magna Charta.
2. *A roll of some antiquity, entitled* The Bill of Rights.
3. *The freedom of parliamentary elections.*
4. *The freedom of the press.*
5. *The freedom of speech.*
6. *The freedom of Englishmen's houses.*

N. B. Timely notice will be given of the day and place of sale.

WOODENSHOES, *Auctioneer.*

DECEMBER 28.

Yesterday John Wilkes, Esq; gave a grand entertainment to a great number of gentlemen, at his apartment in the King's Bench prison, among whom were many members of the Bill of Rights Society.

A letter of a most important nature has been sent by a nobleman to a great personage, which has been honoured with a very peculiar attention.

It is believed, by those who have an opportunity of judging, that the last letter of Junius has put matters in such an agitation, as must bring them to a crisis with the ministry: Either they must make the safest retreat they can, or they must collect sufficient force to put an effectual check to such bold attacks. Whether either of them can be easily effected, some doubt.

We hear that a patriotic party are very sanguine in their hopes of being able to bring about the expulsion of a certain military gentleman.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated December 3.

"You will hear by the mail the dreadful attempt made on the King; but take the current story: A soldier in the artillery having lost in the late war the use of one of his arms, was disbanded, with the promise of a pension, which has never been paid; however, he purchased a little mule, and by her assistance procured bread for himself and a large family. On the King's journey to Villa Viciosa, this mule was seized, as is customary, and by ill usage died. Reduced to the utmost distress, the poor man petitioned the King, but got no redress. Actuated by despair, he determined to chrath his Majesty, which he did with a blunderbuss: He was presently seized, and the consequence you may easily imagine will be paying the tribute due to his temerity."

A political writer remarks, "so avowed and open is corruption, that a considerable number of our rotten boroughs are publicly called by a 'ministration, *ministerial boroughs*: That is, boroughs which invariably elect those persons for their members that are sent down to them by the *prime minister*. It has now been an invariable rule, since the year 1714, to encrease the number of these ministerial boroughs, by the most flagitious bribery; and by obtruding their dependants, upon every occasion, into corporation offices and places of influence, administration has secured almost every seaport in that kingdom, and many of the smaller inland corporations. Those too, who are recommended to the choice of these boroughs by the minister, are generally men of the most abandoned principles, such whose avarice or vicious appetites compel them to run all lengths for money, and who are more to be dreaded, as the preference is always given to those of the most abilities, as likely to prove the most successful instruments of mischief."

DECEMBER 30.

Such is the state of administration, and of public business, that no plan is formed for the pursuit, or support, of any measure whatever, during the present winter. Every thing is left to chance. Even the important concerns of America, notwithstanding what has been so repeatedly and roundly asserted to the contrary, are at this moment absolutely unsettled. One part of the administration wish for the repeal of the American revenue acts, and another part of the administration are determined to oppose any such repeal, if it should be attempted. With respect to the petitions, which have been, and are to be presented to his Majesty, the administration have come to no resolution, whether or not, they shall be laid before parliament. Disorder and neglect in all the departments, were never so manifest as at present. A spirit of indolence and dissipation prevails throughout the whole. The only state measure that is agreed upon is, the speech for the opening of the ensuing session. That, indeed, after much controversy, is settled.

It is reported, that a great personage has within these few days, had the real name of *Junius*, with the intelligence properly authenticated, sent him by an anonymous hand, through the channel of the common post.

It was yesterday reported, that the author of the last Junius is known, and that proper measures were taking, in order to come at his person.

A bett of 100 guineas was yesterday evening made at a coffee-house not far from Charing-cross, that the author of *Junius* would be in custody before the first of next February.

Yesterday, after breaking up of the drawing-room at St. James's, Lord North, chancellor of the Exchequer, had the honour of a conference with his Majesty.

We learn, that the Colony matters will come under the consideration of a council, which is summoned to meet next Monday at the Cockpit Royal.

A certain very popular nobleman, and a great officer in the law department have of late had several conferences on the subject of the Middlesex election.

Letters from a principal town in Scotland say, the late birthday of a popular Patriot, was celebrated in the following manner: *The morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, muffled; every body, of any consequence, in the place, wore black for the day; and at night all the lamps in the town were put out, and no persons were suffered to go about the streets with a candle and lanthorn.*

We are credibly informed, that the Kings of France and Spain are to have a personal conference in a few months,-but in the dominion of which power we cannot yet determine.

JANUARY 2.

We are assured from undoubted authority, that the present state of the nation will undergo a very serious consideration at an approaching meeting.

An evening paper of yesterday says, the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with Lady Waldegrave is now publicly known. They have apartments at Windsor-Castle, where she is addressed by her new title.

JANUARY 4.

A certain great man, whose appearance on the political stage has been long wished for, is preparing to exhibit a very spirited scene on Tuesday next.

A report strongly prevails, that a number of very eminent merchants have a scheme in agitation, for presenting a petition to the throne, setting forth the absolute necessity of taking the American affairs under immediate consideration.

JANUARY 6.

Yesterday the Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire, Hertfordshire, Northumberland, and Newcastle petitions, were presented to his Majesty at St. James's.

The same day the following gentlemen waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with the petition of the citizens of Bristol, and were graciously received: Sir William Codrington, Bart. Richard Hippesley Cox, Esq; Mr. Henry Cruger, and Mr. Samuel Span, merchants of that city. The two last gentlemen were deputed by their fellow citizens to present the petition.

We are informed that the Bristol petition was signed by 2445 freemen.

The petition of the county of York, (which is signed by near 11,000 freeholders) was presented to his Majesty by the following gentlemen: Sir James Ibbetson, the High Sheriff, Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, Sir George Armytage, and Sir William Anderson, Barts. John Stephenson Hall, John Sylvester Smith, Richard Wilson, Benjamin Ferrand, John Milnes, and Samuel Shore, Esqrs. His Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

It is certain that petitions now pour in faster than they have done at any period since their commencement,—can it be probable, that they will totally disregarded?

A council was held this morning at the Cockpit Royal, when several important regulations, previously necessary to the meeting of parliament, were determined upon.

There are wagers laid, to a considerable amount, that a certain address is not, according to custom, presented the second day.

We hear that Lord Chatham has a plan in contemplation, which, if executed, will intirely reconcile all parties, and give universal satisfaction.

We are well informed, that Lord C——m intends to support an entire new character on an ensuing occasion.

It is pretty freely reported, that the first motion made in the House of Commons, will be respecting the Middlesex election.

We are well assured, that in consequence of circular letters dispatched from the treasury, a majority is now in town; so that the ministerial campaign will open on Tuesday with the most promising expectation of the *Premier*'s succeeding in every *manœuvre* that can be suggested, or thought necessary in the present critical state of our affairs.

It is now confidently asserted, that the celebrated *Junius* has set out on his travels into foreign parts.

The York petition concludes thus, "Permit us then, Royal Sir, to implore your Majesty to restore the confidence of your people in the justice of parliament, by sending them to a new choice of representatives, which will give your loyal subjects an opportunity of demonstrating their zeal for the constitution, by a choice of men who will guard the honour of the crown, and support the rights of the people."

In the Worcestershire petition, presented yesterday by Mr. Dowdeswell, is the following passage: "Under pretence of "pursuing to ruin an individual, rendered eminent by their per-"secutions, but influenced in reality by designs of a more dan-"gerous nature, your ministers have established a rule and ex-"ample, by which the best men may be destroyed, for their best "endeavours in the service of their country. For this wicked "purpose, incapacities to be elected into parliament, arbitrary "in their nature, and wholly unknown to the law of the land, "have been set against that sacred and fundamental principle of "the constitution, That elections of members of parliament "ought to be free, &c."

A protest from the town of Liverpoole was yesterday presented to his Majesty at St. James's, against the petition now soliciting it, the said town, desiring his Majesty, for certain reasons, to dissolve the present parliament, which protest concludes as follows:

"To say that the house of commons is partial, unjust, or corrupt, or does any thing out of malice, is, in our opinion, highly criminal, and tends to raise a scandal upon the whole nation, whose representatives they are. For these reasons, we cannot approve the matter, manner, or intent, of these petitions, and hope to be justified in making public the reasons for our dissent thereto. Our actions, in the most perilous and critical times, have proved us to be faithful subjects; and, we trust, our conduct and candour, in this affair, must prove us to be good citizens."

The London Evening-Post has the following observation on the Liverpoole Protest.:

"We read but of one nation (the Cappadocians) who refused liberty when it was offered to them; and they are justly spoken of in history as the vilest and most abject people upon earth.—What name shall we give to Englishmen, who, though born to the glorious inheritance of perfect freedom, not only tacitly submit to, but industriously solicit the yoke of slavery?—As the members of this body, are ambitious to be distinguished as the *first* of slaves, it is hoped and believed they will also be the *last*; and the corporation of Liverpoole remain for ever, the *singular* object of contempt throughout this kingdom."

We hear that at a meeting of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations some time ago, their Lordships took into consideration a memorial of several merchants, containing proposals for better regulating and encouraging the importation of pitch, tar, and turpentine, whose propositions were as follows, viz. "First, That the bounty on the importation of green tar, made in the manner prescribed in the act which gives such bounty, be altogether discontinued; there being little or no green tar imported or used in the manufactures of this kingdom. Secondly, That the duty of 9s. 7d. per last of 12 barrels, payable on common tar imported from North-America, be taken off, and the bounty of 44s. per ton upon such tar, be reduced to 24s. but that no such tar be intitled to the reduced bounty, or exempted from payment of the duty, unless shipped in America, and imported into this kingdom in well-hooped casks of 32 gallons. Thirdly, That the bounty of 30s. per ton, now payable upon turpentine imported from the colonies, be discontinued, and the duty of 38s. per ton reduced to 8s. per ton. Fourthly, That the duty of 9s. 7d. per last, of 12 barrels, of pitch, imported from the colonies, be taken off, and the bounty of 20s. per ton reduced to 10s." A bill, we hear, will be brought into parliament at the opening of the sessions, for the regulations above-mentioned; and there is no doubt of its passing immediately, as the treasury and navy boards have approved of the plan. Tar is risen in London to 9s. per barrel, on account of the above regulations, and the late hurricane in North-Carolina.

A SALE of M——RS.

Rara Aves in Terris.

YESTERDAY, at twelve o'clock at noon, there was a public auction at the C—p-t, W——ll, of the different M-n--rs, Ins and Outs; at which was a numerous concourse of people. When, by order of Mr. *Boot*, Mr. L—gl—d was appointed auctioneer, being the most equally excellent in his knowledge, from a chinese mandarin to a chelsea chamber pot, Mr. B—r then made a strong application, pleading much for the excellence of his equestrian knowledge, assuring Mr. Boot that he was a proper person, for no man had been more fortunate in the sale of horses, consequently it was more plausible, that he would succeed in the sale of asses. It was then resolved, nem. con. that Mr. B—r should be confirmed, and, according to the resolution, he mounted the rostrum, with his wooden head and hammer, and put up *Jemmy Twitcher*.

CRIER.

(Walk in—walk in—now actually selling by auction—all alive, all alive!)

AUCTIONEER.

Jemmy Twitcher, Gentlemen; look at Jemmy Twitcher; who bids most for him? P——r G——l, and a member of the Beef-steak Club (but Wilkes's approaching delicery has spoiled his stomach for that dish)—Nobody bid any thing!—Take notice of his figure.—'Tis the notorious Jemmy Twitcher.—A groat; a groat; a going for a groat.—Shame! shame! for this fine *impeaching* genius!—The original member of the H—fire Club.—A groat! No Surgeon here! He is worth twice the sum to any Gem'men of the faculty for dissection.—A malefactor was never half so cheap.—He is a perfect skeleton.—His bones are already picked to your hands.—Turn about, Jemmy; shew yourself to the company.—A-going for a groat—once—twice—a going; cheaper than neck-beef. Going—gone. Who takes this carcase? Mr. H--ter, to read lectures of anatomy upon. Let the Lecturer give a receipt for Jemmy Twitcher.

CRIER.

All alive, O!—Walk in; now selling by auction the choicest collection of animals—Fine opportunity for complicating menageries with living creatures—Walk in, Gentlemen; walk in.

AUCTIONEER.

Will. Rugby, Gents. Here's a fine laughing jolly fellow—Best hand at a simile in town—He is the only ministerial ever-green—He flourishes in all seasons and reigns.—Nobody say one word for Will Rugby? 'Special fellow for a toast-master. He is worth purchasing by any gentleman who means to be a candidate after the dissolution of this Parliament. He chucks a bumper better than any man in the three kingdoms.—Half a crown.—O paultry! Half a crown for Will Rugby?—A going for half a crown—Once—Why, he is a perfect Huntsman, a Nimrod, an Actæon—and worth that sum to feed his own dogs—A-going twice—Gone. Let the purchaser breathe a vein, and he will find him all Burgundy and claret!

AUCTIONEER.

G. Hamley, Gemmen. Famous, very notorious for his friendship. He has an excellent, chaste hand at a friendly letter—He is worth a round sum for a romance writer—and very fit for Mr. Lowndes's circulating library.—Sixpence.—O fie! is this a reward for his constancy, integrity, and constant attachment to his friend?—Only sixpence!——Fiddlers pay for such a worthy.—A-going for—sixpence Once—Twice—Gone. Who is the buyer?—Mr. Noble.—Give a receipt for this curious letter-writer. You'll find your account in him, Mr. Noble—sweet fellow for deception.

CRIER.

Walk in Gem'men!—Sale goes on amazingly—alive and alive alike.—

AUCTIONEER.

G. Greenfield, Gents. commonly called the *Gentle Shepherd*, famous for blowing upon the American pipe.—It was this very identical person that composed that celebrated overture *the Stamp-act*, which had a greater effect on the Americans, than the bite of the tarantula on the Italians. Look at his levee-like air, and deportment—Who bids most for the Gentle Shepherd? three-pence—A very small sum for such a figure.—G. Greenfield a going for three-pence? Will no wild American bid more to hang him up in effigy? G. Greenfield a-going for three-pence.—A-going. Once; twice; thrice.——N. B. The purchase was made by the inhabitants of Boston for a Feu-de-joy.

CRIER.

Walk in—A rare sale by auction. Domestic and foreign creatures.

AUCTIONEER.

Bob Bar-in-town. Here is the figure of figures—Fresh, bloody-fresh from St. George's-fields. Not a word for this genius of sanguine epistles? nothing offered?—Where's Mr. Allen? will he bid nothing for him, to appease the manes of his slaughtered son?—Two-pence—One thousand pounds. Who the plague bids so high for so low a commodity? Lady Harridan; then Lady Harridan shall have him knock'd off—Once; twice; gone. N. B. She purchased him to stand in her bed chamber.

AUCTIONEER.

G. Jack-city. This is the wary, cool, prudent Gentleman, that saved his Majesty's forces at M——. Will no foreign power bid for his saving system of legs and arms! What no Turk among ye! He would save the whole Ottoman army from the sharp swords of the Russians. Won't Mr. Rous or Mr. Sullivan bid for this retentive hero! He would preserve the Company's troops from the rage and subtlety of Heyder Ally. He is the most capable man to govern a weak, small, cowardly army. Thirteen pence! gone and well sold. Bought by Don Mello y Castro, for the use of the Portuguese state.

Bloomsbury Jack, Gentlemen. Here is a figure of French silks for you! Where are all the weavers and cutters to bid for this prodigy; this encourager of English manufactures? Holy, and clean! Fresh from doing penance in E—— church, where he was most religiously purged and scowered. Eleven-pence. Shall Bloomsbury Jack, Mr. Boot, be sold for eleven-pence? No, Mr. Bever. I will rather keep him to make marriage alliances.—Lay Bloomsbury Jack aside!

John Wilkes. The unshaken colossus of freedom; the patriot of England; the rightful and legal representative of Middlesex; the favourite of the people; the British Hercules, that has cleaned a stable fouler than the Augean. Forty-five thousand pounds. This looks like business, Mr. Boot. Going—gone.

N. B. The purchase was made by the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, by order of the freeholders of Middlesex.

AUCTIONEER.

Francis Othello Deval. Here, gem'men, is a rarity of rarities. Perhaps, since the days of *Deucalion and Pyrrha*, the world has never been presented with such a curiosity. Chaos is come again! Again without a head—and not a bit the worse for it.—I do assure you, gem'men, head or no head, Deval's of equal value.—Bid away, and you shall have his petition into the bargain—and his seat in the good-natured society. He is a prodigy, gem'men, fit for the Museum—Jonas was an ass to him—he was spewed up whole—Deval is the miracle of miracles—nor is the loss of his head a disadvantage either to his friends or himself.—Is he not a fine headless figure? Who bids most?—Say something, gem'men and ladies, for this prodigy of K——d. Five and three-pence!—Zounds he is worth more to the gardeners as a scare-crow—five and three-pence!—will no Desdemona bid more for Othello—'tis hard he should go so cheap, that gave F—— so much for a rib—a-going for five and three-pence—S——, R——n, and all—going—gone.—Dog cheap, by Jove!

To the PUBLIC.

Mr. B—r begs leave to acquaint the ingenious—that the sale will be continued once a week, till the stock in hand is disposed of.

C. B. AUCTIONIA.

December 26, 1769.

.. *For the Bristol and Westminster Petitions, see the third Column of the last Page.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWENTY able NEGRO MEN, on Hire for six Months; and to purchase, fifty Cord of PINE WOOD.

WILLIAM GIBBES.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

EDMUND HEAD hereby gives Notice, agreeable to the Act of Assembly, commonly called the Attachment-Act, that he intends to depart this Province in the month of May next, and that he is in the mean Time, ready to answer any Suit that may be brought against him, and to appear and give Bail to any Summons that shall be issued against him.

AS I intend the ensuing Season to settle in Georgia, I propose to sell my PLANTATION whereon I now live, at PONPON, St. Paul's Parish, of which, *Bet'i Savannah*; containing 402 Acres more or less; adjoining 200 Acres may be laid under Water, from *Ponpon* River: Has convenient and necessary Dams and Drains, and in Quality, Convenience, and Advantage, inferiour to none on the said River; well settled, with a Barn, Machine, Dwelling-House, and other Houses; Corn Land well improved, which has usually yielded me necessary Provision. Also, a Tract of 81 Acres of Pine-Barren well timbered, a little Distant, good Road. The Purchaser may plant the ensuing Year a full Crop with 50 or 60 working Hands; and by applying to me, on the Premises, may have a valuable Bargain, on reasonable Terms.

ANDREW MAYRANK.

FOR SALE, upon Savannah-River,

ONE Third, two Thirds, or the Whole, of two new SAW-MILLS, at Ebenetzer, upon Savannah-River, with about six Thousand Acres of Land, but twenty-five Miles from Savanuah, by Land, and about forty-five by Water; with Oxen, Carriages, Chains, and all necessary Tools. Also,

The Proportion of ten able NEGRO MEN, to tend the Mills, if the Purchasers chuse to have them.

There is two Hundred Acres of open and Wood Pasturage, well fenced in, a good House, Kitchen, and other necessary Buildings, all new; the Situation remarkably healthy and pleasant, and need only be viewed to recommend the Purchase.

They are not to be sold for any Fault or Deficiency in them, but for Reasons which, though urgent with the Proprietors, concerns not the Public to know.

One Third of the Purchase-Money will be required soon, for the Remainder, any reasonable Credit will be given. Enquire

JOHN MULLRYNE,
FRANCIS ARTHUR,
or JOSIAH TATTNELL.



STRAYED from Charles-Town, on Saturday Evening the 6th Instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, branded on the mounting Buttock R G.—Also a grey HORSE, about 13 Hands high, branded on his Rump K. A good Reward will be paid on the Delivery of the said Horses, or either of them, by DANIEL DOYLEY.

JACOB WARLEY,

SADLER, in KING-STREET,

TAKES this Method of returning his sincere Thanks to his Friends for their Custom, and hopes for a Continuance of the same.—He, at the same Time, intreats all Persons indebted to him, and more especially those whose Accompts have been long Standing, to make immediate Payment, as there is an absolute Necessity for closing his Affairs as speedily as possible.

To be HIRED, *by the Month or Year,*

A Negro BRICKLAYER, named ISAAC, and a Negro CARPENTER, named ABRAHAM, both good Workmen. Enquire of ROBERT RAPER.

Any Person employing either of them without my Knowledge, will be prosecuted.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Copartnerships of BRAILSFORD & CHAPMAN, and JOHN CHAPMAN and Company, are requested to make immediate Payment, as the Death of Mr. Chapman makes it necessary to settle those Concerns without Delay.

THOMAS BEE,
Attorney for Samuel Brailsford, *surviving Copartner.*

LANDED from on board the NANCY, Captain JORDAN, from LONDON, two painted FLOOR-CLOTHS. The Owner may have them, by applying to the Printer.

NEW ANCHORS,

From *Four Hundred*, to *Eight Hundred & Fifty* lb Weight,

TO BE SOLD,

At TWELVE POUNDS per C. Cash, by

WILLIAM PRICE.

Who has FIVE Bales of WHITE PLAINS, which he will sell at £50 per C. upon the Cost, payable in a Bill of Exchange, or £60 per C. Cash.

THE little Regard that has been paid to our former Advertisement, obliges us to publish this, our LAST NOTICE, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. GEORGE SEAMAN, deceased, That unless they call and discharge their respective Debts, on or before the 25th Day of March next, all the Bonds, Notes, &c. will be put into an Attorney's Hands, to be sued for, in Order that the Affairs of said Estate may be brought to a final Settlement.

JAMES LENNOX,
DAVID DEAS,
WILLIAM LENNOX,
JOHN DEAS,
} Executors.

Jan. 31, 1770.

A VERY HANDY

WAITING-BOY,

TO BE HIRED OUT.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

A Sober and cleanly NEGRO WENCH, that understands COOKING, is wanted on Hire, for a small Family: Such a one recommended, will have good Wages given, and be used well. Apply to the Printer.

A Few Hogsheads of fine Jamaica RUM, fit for present Use, to be SOLD CHEAP, for Cash only, at my Store in LONGITUDE-LANE, near the General Post-Office.

WILLIAM HINCKLEY.

A QUANTITY OF NEW

CAROLINA FLOUR,

AND

SHIP BREAD in Barrels,

Just arrived from CAMDEN, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM ANCRUM, and
AARON LOOCOCK.

To be LET by the Year,
Or LEASED for a Term of Years,

A PLANTATION on WADMELAH Island, containing about 350 Acres, good for Indico, Rice, and Corn, joining Lands of Dr. *Carson*, and about Half a Mile from a Landing; belonging to the Estate of Mrs. *Isabella M'Dowell*, deceased. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD,

On Colonel BEALE's Wharf,

A Quantity of the best LAMP and TRAIN OIL, very reasonable for READY CASH, Wholesale or Retail, by PHILIP BESSELLEU.



For COWES, *and the* MARKETS,

OR, FOR ANY PORT IN

England, Spain, or Portugal,

The Ship CHARLES-TOWN,

THOMAS MORRISSON, Master.

FOR Freight, apply to the said Master, or

JOHN NEUFVILLE.

CHARLES-TOWN, DECEMBER 15, 1769.

THE Commissioners of the PROVINCIAL FREE-SCHOOL, having, this Day, held their first Visitation, since the Appointment of the Reverend Mr. PANTING, to be Head-Master, were so perfectly satisfied with the Performance of the YOUTH, and the Abilities and Attention of the Master, that, in Justice to Mr. PANTING, and as an Encouragement to the PUBLIC, to place their Children under his Care, they give this Testimony of their Approbation.

N. B. There are some Vacancies on the FOUNDATION.



To be Sold or Leased,

In small Tracts, and on reasonable Terms,

TWO Baronies of LAND, one on the Head of Black-River, the other on the North Side of Pedee-River, adjoining to Catfish-Creek, both in Craven-County, the Property of NICHOLAS LINWOOD and WILLIAM BAKER, Esquires, of *London*. The aforesaid Baronies, contain large Tracts of exceeding fine Oak and Hickory Swamp, and Marsh Lands, extremely proper for the Culture of Rice, Corn, Indico, Wheat, Hemp, and every other Article to which the Climate is adapted. The Plats may be seen in the Hands of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, Deputy-Surveyor. ALSO,

A PART of the BARONY in Granville County, known by the Name of JASPER's BARONY, adjoining Lands of Col. Heyward, and other Settlements on the Euhaws. The Plat is to be seen in the Hands of Mr. WILLIAM MAINE. Credit will be given for the above Lands, the Purchaser paying Interest, from the Day of Sale, and giving approved Security.

PAUL TRAPIER,
t. f. DAVID DEAS,
JOHN DEAS.
} *Attornies for* Nicholas Linwood, *and* William Baker, *Esqrs.*

September 11th, 1769.

CHOICE JAMAICA RUM, in Hogsheads, and a few Pipes of excellent MADERA WINE, to be sold by

DANIEL BOURDEAUX.

About One Thousand Bushels of black eyed PEASE are wanted immediately. Apply as above.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT Sixty Bushels of fresh Sea Shore INDICO SEED. Enquire of

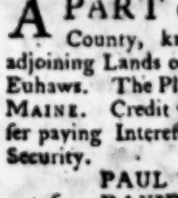
JOSEPH HUTCHINS, *Factor.*

JAMES DAVIS, above ORANGEBURGH, informs me of a black Blaze-Face GELDING, with some Saddle-Spots, three white Feet, about 13 Hands high, Eleven or Twelve Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder I C. The Owner must prove his Property at ORANGEBURGH, before

Feb. 1st, 1770. LEWIS GOLSAN, *J. P.*

THIS is to forwarn all Persons from entertaining FORTEME JOINER, my Wife, or having any Dealings with her, without my Consent, as I am determined not to stand to any Contract of her making, and to prosecute any Person who shall entertain her, contrary to the Tenor of this Advertisement.

JEREMIAH JOINER.



RUN away about six Weeks ago, from the Subscriber, a NEGRO MAN, named JACOB, Carolina born, stout, and well made, a good deal bow-legged; large Lips, and lately had his left Toe cut off; belonged lately to Mr. *Edward Barnard*, of Augusta, ——Whoever delivers him to the Warden of the Work-House, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward; and whoever gives Information of his being harboured, so that he is taken, shall have the like Sum paid, by ANDREW LORD.

Who has a large Quantity of *Bridport Sail Cloth*, to dispose off cheap.

TAKEN UP adrift, off HOBCAW Point, a large CANOW, about 26 Feet long, and about 4 Feet wide; rows with six Oars, branded in different Places S; has two Irons on her Stern-Post for shipping the Rudder, and a Chain in her Bow. The Owner, by applying to DAVID LINN, at Hobcaw, may have her again, paying the Charge of advertising, and rewarding the Negro who took her up.

I AM informed of a black COW, branded on the Buttock X, and marked in the right Ear with a Crop and under Keel, and a slit in the left; she has a young Calf.—The Owner may prove his Property, before HENRY SMITH.

Goose-Creek, February 22, 1770.

From the Bristol Journal, *Nov.* 18, 1769.

The BRISTOL PETITION.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

The humble PETITION of the Citizens of BRISTOL, in GUILDHALL assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the citizens of Bristol, having ever been distinguished for our affectionate and zealous attachment to the illustrious house of Brunswick, and feeling the highest regard for the person of our beloved Sovereign, beg leave, with all the humility which becomes us as British subjects, and with all the confidence which integrity, and a love of liberty inspire, to lay before your Majesty, some of those grievances and oppressions which your people have suffered, from the despotic measures of those who have been entrusted with the administration of your Majesty's government.

It is with inexpressible grief, we find ourselves under the disagreeable necessity of interrupting your Majesty's repose, by imploring your royal attention to our many grievances; but the duty we owe to your Majesty—ourselves—and our posterity, constrains us to it.

We have long beheld, with the deepest concern, a set of ministers, obnoxious to the people, and who have given the strongest proofs of their holding principles incompatible with freedom, attempting to destroy that constitution which seated your Majesty's ancestors, of immortal memory, on the throne of these kingdoms, and endeavouring to subvert those sacred laws, which our renowned forefathers established, at the expence of their blood, and left us, as our noblest inheritance.

These men, in direct opposition to every duty they owe their God—their King—and their fellow subjects—unawed by the just resentment of an injured people—have most wantonly sported with our invaluable right of trial by jury.

They have punished a subject without trial, and confined him in prison until he shall answer interrogatories tending to accuse himself.

They have wantonly spilled the blood of your Majesty's faithful and innocent subjects, by the unconstitutional introduction of a military force, whereby the civil magistracy hath been brought into disrepute.

They have prostituted your Majesty's name and authority, to sanctify those barbarous acts.

They have screened murderers from the just punishment due to their crimes.—A paymaster from rendering an account of millions of the public money.—Alienated the affections of our American brethren—Ruined our manufactories, by invidiously imposing and establishing, the most impolitic and unconstitutional taxations and regulations, in your Majesty's colonies—Permitted men to enjoy places of honour and trust, who are disqualified by the known laws of the land—And not content with these daring violations of the rights of the people, they have at length, wrested from us, in the most arbitrary manner, the sacred right of election, and have thereby overturned the very foundation of British liberty.

Royal Sir,

These are grievances with which your faithful people are oppressed, and with which our minds have been long agitated. We sought parliamentary redress, but the base and unworthy conduct of your Majesty's ministers, who have exerted their utmost efforts to conceal the fears and apprehensions of your people, have blasted our pleasing expectations. We have now no other resource under God but in your Majesty: Therefore with the utmost affection and humility, we throw ourselves at your royal feet, beseeching your Majesty to take this our humble petition into your royal consideration, and to grant us redress of those intolerable grievances, by bringing to a strict account those evil counsellors and servants, who have endeavoured to deceive their royal master—abuse the public trust—violated the freedom of our constitution—and pursued those destructive measures, which tend only to alienate the affections of your Majesty's faithful people.

By such gracious conduct, your Majesty will establish your empire in the hearts of all your subjects, and restore to a distracted people, that peace and unanimity, which is as essential to your Majesty's happiness, as it is to the happiness of your loyal subjects.

From the Bristol Journal, *Dec.* 9, 1769.

The WESTMINSTER PETITION.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

The humble PETITION of the Electors of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, within the County of *Middlesex*.

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners having in common, with the rest of your Majesty's loyal subjects, felt the weight of a variety of grievances and oppressions, cannot longer be silent on the subject of a late violent and most alarming invasion of their liberties, which threatens the certain and speedy annihilation of our excellent constitution itself.

"Your petitioners do therefore most humbly beg leave to lay before your Majesty that the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, did in obedience to your Majesty's writ of election on the 13th day of April last, freely and indifferently elect John Wilkes, Esq; a person duly qualified according to the statutes in that behalf made and provided; that such election was ascertained by a poll regularly taken by the sheriff; by which poll it appeared, that 1143 freeholders voted for the said John Wilkes, Esq; and only 296 for Henry-Lawes Luttrell, that the sheriff, according to the directions of the statute, and the oath taken by all returning officers, declared the election to have fallen upon the said John Wilkes, Esq; and returned him to parliament one of the representatives of the said county; that a majority of the house of commons (whom your petitioners have great reason to apprehend are under the immediate influence of your Majesty's ministers) have declared the election to be null and void; and the said Henry-Lawes Luttrell they have admitted and sworn in representative of the county. That your petitioners affirm, these proceedings to be unjust, injurious to the freedom of election, a violation of the rights of the people, and subversive of the first principles of the British constitution. That your petitioners have no hope of redress but from the throne; and they do most humbly and earnestly implore your Majesty, as the great guardian of the liberties of this free nation, to interpose your royal authority by dissolving this parliament, and calling another as speedily as may be. And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray."



STARLING,

(Late the Property of Capt. Moultrie)

COVERS this Season, from the first Week in *April*, at Mr. PARKER's Plantation, *Goose-Creek*, at TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Currency, and a Dollar to the Groom: Such of the Mares as do not prove in Foal this, may be sent the next Year, *gratis*; but none will be received unless the Money is sent with them.—The Pasture is securely fenced, very extensive, and equal to any in the Province: Particular Care will be taken of the Mares, but the Owners of the Horse will not be answerable for any Accident that may happen to them.

N. B. Several MARES of the English Breed, and a Pair of Half-Blooded chesnut HORSES, are to be disposed of at the above-mentioned Plantation.